

LATE NEWS

THE following extracts are from the *Times* of the 16th October :

THE CRIMEA.

(BY SUBMARINE AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.)

Vienna, Sunday Evening.

The following intelligence has reached Vienna through a Russian source :—

"Up to the 7th nothing of importance has occurred in the Crimea; the attack on the outposts was to begin on the 9th.

"The extreme right of the allies leans on the slope of the mountains east of Balaklava which run down like immense walls to Aoushta.

"The body of the right wing is at Kaman and outposts are posted on the Black River.

"The centre occupies the roads leading from Kadikoi to Sebastopol, and from Bakshiserai to Balaklava.

"The body of the left wing is at Karani; the outposts at Khutor.

"The artillery which is already disembarked consists of 24 to 48 pounders, with 800 and 100 balls each.

"The howitzers and mortars have 500 and 700 balls each.

balls each.

"15,000 gabions, 20,000 fascines, and 18,000 piles, have been used in constructing the batteries."

"The allied army is not short of 100,000 strong, and has 140 siege and 120 field guns."

"The Russians have 34,000 men in Sebastopol, and 30,000 at Bakhiserai. Reinforcements are daily expected."

"The Russians have 800 guns in Sebastopol and 100 field guns with Menchikoff's army."

According to advices from Odessa of the 10th there was a sharp cannonade on the 4th between some English steamers and the Quarantine Fort.

FRANCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Paris, Friday, October 13th, 6 p.m.

Our private telegraphic despatches are again becoming contradictory, and this we may expect to be the case for some days. A despatch received the other day announced the

menement of the bombardment on the 4th, and another on the 5th. We have now a despatch also from Vienna, dated this day, which says, "a despatch from Lord Raglan on the 6th announced that the siege works are sufficiently advanced to enable us to open the fire in a few days (*sous peu de jours*). The aqueducts are cut off." Another telegraphic office has a despatch which states that the question shells had already been thrown into the city. A report from Berlin, dated yesterday, speaks of a report from Prince Menschikoff, which states that "Up to the 6th nothing new had occurred at Sebastopol, that the enemy had not yet undertaken anything against the town, and that the Prince occupied the same position to the north of the place," would be a waste of time to attempt to reconcile these contradictions. It may be remarked, however, that if the works were, as was said, all but completed on the 4th, it is probable that, with the urgent necessity for immediate action, several days would be allowed to increase

A private letter from the Gulf of Bothnia dated the 5th, gives the following particulars:—
“Some days after the departure of the *Albatross*, the vessel which had remained at Bomarsund to try some experiments with her guns at long range and before her return to England, where she had since arrived, a Russian colonel of the gendarmerie, by the Emperor's orders, arrived in the Aland Islands with an escort of fifty men. His mission was to examine closely the state of affairs, and send a report to St Petersburg. He landed at the extremity of the great island and advanced as far as Finby, where the French were encamped. Having arrested two Finnish merchants, suspected of having supplied the allied troops with provisions, the inhabitants of the district, at all times so mild and peaceable, collected force to the number of 400 or 500, ar-

making an attack on the soldiers, liberated the prisoners. The report of this transaction having been circulated in the adjoining districts, the inhabitants at once took up arms to expel the Russians, whom they look on as the cause of all their misfortunes; but the colonel made off the following night to the woods with his soldiers, and contrived to embark in the vessel from which he had landed. This fact proved that the Alanders are resolved not to bear any longer the odious tyranny of the Russian

who cannot at this moment dispose of a sufficient force for the military occupation of the Aland Isles. We are assured that the inhabitants are regularly organised, and that the grandson of the celebrated Eric Aronson, who, with Pastor Gummetus, was in 1809 the William Tell of that country, is about to be appointed Chief Administrator of the Aland Islands. This person, who resides at Kungälv, where he lives in the most retired manner, is greatly esteemed. A deputation

Another private letter from Kiel, of the 9th, gives some details of the position of the Baltic squadron. Four English vessels, the Neptune, Monarch, Prince Regent, and St. George, forming a division of sailing vessels, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Plumridge, had just cast anchor in the harbour, on their way to England. The following day the English

admiral, accompanied by his captains, paid a visit to Admiral Parseval Deschenes, on board the Inflexible. The greatest cordials continued to exist between the French and English officers during their stay in the harbour of Kiel. It is stated that all the sailings, French and English, are to return to France and England, but that the steamers are to remain in the Gulf of Finland and continue the blockade until the ice sets in, which generally takes place the first fortnight in November.

I mentioned a day or two ago that M. Barbès had refused to be set at liberty, and had protested against the act which had freed him from a prison, after more than six years of captivity. Barbès was condemned for the part he took in the "manifestation" of the 15th of May, 1848.

the object of which was to upset the existing Government, such as it was, and to establish the Red Republic, and in all probability the *regime* of 1793. Barbes has written a letter, declaring that he would not accept any favour from the Government. The *Siccle* and the *Presse* alluded to in the letter, but were evidently afraid to publish it. The *Moniteur*, however, publishes it with a few remarks, as follows:—

"M. Barbes protests against the act of clemency of which he has been the object. The

From the intense interest with which t

weeks since, and the first infantry division arrived in the second artillery brigade of the Guard as it was already in the kingdom of Poland. The fifth and sixth battalions of the Guard have remained in the neighborhood of St. Petersburg, "where the seventh and eighth battalions will be formed." The Polish army is advancing by three roads towards the Austrian frontier, by the railway from Warsaw to Maczki, by the high road to Miechovo and along the Vistula to Rucian, not far from Sandomierz, about 10,000 Russians are employed in forming the trenches. The Kisch correspondent writes, "The *Lloyd* writes, that in forming the post of the *Lloyd* army of observation," consisting of the most part of choice troops," will be concentrated in Poland; but he observes that the regiment of the Guard have no seventh and eighth reserve battalions, as is the case with the so called "active army." The fifth and sixth battalions of the Guard and Grenadier Regiments will remain with other reserves, under the command of Lieutenant-General Arbusoff, near St. Petersburg. The Russian party in Munich declare that the fall of Sebastopol would be "a great misfortune for Germany," but the great bulk of the people was of a very different opinion. The joy of the Viennese when the news arrived was made manifest by an unusual consumption of wine, and we now learn that in Munich the victory of the Allies led to an extraordinary

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MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLES.

By the City of Sydney we have news from England via Melbourne, per the Orwell, up to the 16th October.

The general intelligence concerning the war though not of a decisive character, is interesting.

The Times, of the 16th October, has the following remarks, which will explain the state of the money market in England:—

The English Funds opened this morning at the steady quotation of yesterday, and the market for the close of business was as follows:—Consols, 94½; 3½ per Cent. New Loan, 95½; 4½ per Cent. New Loan, 95½; and closed at 95½ to 1. After the account they began at 95½ to 52 and there was a further fall of an eighth. The transaction for the day was 100,000 £. The 3½ per Cent. New Loan was settled on Tuesday, and those were of an average of 95½ to 52. The 4½ per Cent. New Loan was settled on Tuesday, and those were of an average of 95½ to 52. The 3½ per Cent. New Loan was settled on Tuesday, and those were of an average of 95½ to 52. The 4½ per Cent. New Loan was settled on Tuesday, and those were of an average of 95½ to 52.

The transactions in foreign securities were generally unimportant, and prices experienced little variation.—Brazilian, 94½; Portuguese, 94½; Spanish, 94½; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, 94½.

The transactions for money were at 8 and 8½, and the final quotation was as follows:—

[illegible]

The captain ordered the crew to stand firm, ready to play on the enemy at any time. When the fire was at its height the Frenchmen threw a bomb which fell very close to the ship. The effort then made was merely to get the men out of the way, and the vessel was left to the mercy of the enemy. The Frenchmen were very soon upon the ship, and the crew were forced to surrender. The Frenchmen were very soon upon the ship, and the crew were forced to surrender. The Frenchmen were very soon upon the ship, and the crew were forced to surrender.

The Peninsula and Oriental Steam Company have issued a circular, stating that direct communication with China per their steamers is for the present discontinued.

The trade reports, so far as we have had time to examine them, furnish no new matter for comment.

At Melbourne the gold market is reported quiet, the ruling at 77s. per ounce.

The return of goods warehoused and delivered at Melbourne during the week ending 30th December, 1854, displays a small decrease in stocks in two or three leading articles, such as brandy and tobacco.

From a comparative statement of the public revenue for the year and quarter, ended 30th December last, published in the Victoria Government Gazette, it appears that the last quarter

of 1853 realised £1,074,337, the last quarter of 1854, £225,012. The revenue for the year 1853, was £3,202,249; for 1854, £3,223,172. The territorial revenue for 1853 was £1,553,825; for 1854, £1,426,448. The Customs' duties were for the last quarter of 1854, £3,225,017; for the last quarter of 1854, £2,251,595. For the year the Customs' revenues were, for 1853, £733,473; for the year 1854, £852,855.

In reference to this abstract of accounts, for which we have not space in full, the *Argus* says:—

From the rejoined abstract of the principal items (omitting small items) it will be seen that, considering the great and long-continued depression of the commercial interest, the amounts realised from the various sources are satisfactory.

[illegible][illegible]

the advantage of the Government of Insouciant Estates in waiting for the proceedings of his Court during the next year, he evinced an amount of assiduity and energy which is highly praiseworthy. He was especially anxious to have the subject of alteration such as we have mentioned will take place, that the Honor's hands may be strengthened and supported, and in consequence of this he was obliged to call the attention of the Honor's majesty will occupy his Honor's attention in the coming term, and we are confident that the more searching the investigation will be, the more will the Honor's majesty be able to defend, and drive away much of the depression now existing amongst us.

A DEBT OF HONOUR DISCHARGED.—A *mot* is attributed to Lord Raglan at Alma. When the soldiers were drawn up the French officer who was in attendance on his lordship for the purpose of communicating to him the orders of the Emperor, and who was in the van of the attack, made some observation upon the appearance of the French soldiers, and said, "The Emperor's soldiers are like you." "Yes," said Lord Raglan, glancing at his captain's sleeve, "France owed me an arm, and she has paid it."

Hughes with Head Road, to be T. on long and favourable lease up application to Mr. MICH, solicitor, O'Connell-street.

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